The Redskin

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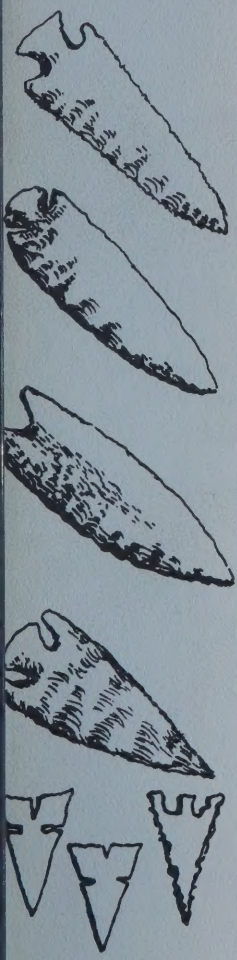

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

The Redskin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
FOUNDED IN 1964

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(901) - 682-2332, 200 Colegrove, Memphis, Tennessee 38117

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2260 Berry Creek Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45440

Western Associate Editor ..BYRON C. ANDERSON
835 Loquat Court, El Cajon, Calif. 92020

Mid-West Associate Editor ..... ART GERBER
739 Main Street, Tell City, Indiana 47586

Staff Photographer ..... ART GERBER
739 Main Street, Tell City, Indiana 47586

Staff Artist ..... ROBERT W. EDLER
1609 18th Street, Bedford, Indiana 47421

Librarian ..... DR. M. E. HAWES
2975 Franklin Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201

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LINCOLN, ILLINOIS MEETING

of the

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1969 – 8:00 A. M. TO 3:00 P. M.

at

V. F. W. HALL, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS
915 5TH STREET

This meeting is being hosted by Paul Malloy, Edwin S. Onken and George Hoke. Special ribbons will be awarded for displays. The Ladies Auxillary will serve lunch at the V. F. W. Hall.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL OR WRITE:
Paul Malloy, 929 Decatur Street, Lincoln, Illinois
Phone 217 - 732-6346
after 6:00 p.m. central standard time

CINCINNATI, OHIO MEETING

of the

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1969 – 9:00 A. M. TO 4:00 P. M.

in the "Captain's Room" of the

HOWARD JOHNSON MOTOR LODGE

Located on Interstate 75 at the Sharonville Exit
This is approximately 20 miles north of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meeting Chairman, Mr. Terry Reed, 8611 Long Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio, Zip 45231
requests that all reservations be made thru him.
You may write Mr. Reed at the above address or phone area code

513 - 521-8094

All members are urged to attend this meeting and bring a friend along.
A good time is promised for all.

OCTOBER

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE MEETING

Details in October Issue

NOVEMBER

COLUMBUS, OHIO MEETING

Details in October Issue

"RELICS SOLD FOR $50 A BARREL"

JACK BERNER
Editor-in-Chief

Yes, I have to admit that I could scarcely believe a word of such a fantastic tale, but then here was my best friend telling me that back in the depression days over in the West Virginia bottoms; they auctioned off an old doctor's collection of Indian relics. He said that it took eight two ton truck loads to haul them away. That's some story. Of course a lot of you fellows remember when good flint sold by the inch and fine slate sold for $1 a hole. Well, I can hardly remember when $50 was the price of a cigar box of arrowheads, let alone buying them by the barrel. Actually, you are now reading the editor's page. I don't think that many would have read this far if I started the heading to read: "Editorial" or "Editor's Letter" or so on. I don't think I would have read it either. As your editor, I intend to have something to say, and if you don't agree with what I do say or do, let me know about it. I can't give you a good "Redskin" if I don't know what you like or dislike.

In spite of all the disasters such as a large Indian Relic auction some eighty miles away and a flea market where relics are bartered some thirty five miles away on the same afternoon; I safely think we can say that the Dayton, Ohio meeting was a huge success. At least we can state that a fine slate birdstone and a beautiful quartz bannerstone changed collections that day. That's a lot better than the reports I've been getting on the other activities that coincided that day.

The Genuine society is on the move! The first two meetings produced in excess of over 1200 combined attendance and scores of new members. And the "Redskin" has a new format. Pictures for those who want to look at relics, and articles for those who like to learn about them.

We have a lot of talented members who are contributing information now. We are establishing regional associate editors throughout the entire United States. This means that the regional associate editors will coordinate material from their respective areas so that our membership will get better acquainted with relics, material and archaeological studies. We are far from filling each respective area so if you would like to help. write me and let me know. Sorry, no pay other than the reward of becoming more involved in a fine hobby.

Here's a controversial issue: It's quite important that our younger collectors have the opportunity to improve their collections through our meetings. Obviously, we don't attend the meetings just to look at someone's display and see our friends. Oh, that part is important. That makes a good meeting, but if we really want to be honest with one another, we'll have to admit that we secretly go also to add a fine specimen to our cabinet. Many of the advance and older collectors should take this in consideration.

It sure is nice to remember the advanced collectors by having a fine relic from their collection. If it weren't for some of those whom I know, I sure wouldn't have much to be proud of because if I relied on personal finds, a cigar box would suffice just as well as nice felt lined lighted display cases.

The first meeting deep into Illinois is coming up soon after a long time and the chairmen promise a fine show. A lot of time and preparation has gone into this meeting and I'm sure it will be a memorable one.

My final remarks unfortunately have a sad note. I have just learned of the passing of C. T. Love of Memphis, Tennessee. My friendship with C. T. was quite brief, but many of our members who knew him well will certainly miss his honesty, friendliness, and integrity.

Figure 59

Beautiful banded slate gray perforated Pendant. Broken at the perforation, the top portion was found during the Spring of 1968. The bottom portion was found this spring on a village site in Greene County, Indiana. Pipes and celts have been found on this site as well as burials. Both halves are personal finds by the owner.

From the collection of JOHN ROLLISON, Bloomfield, Indiana

PERSEVERANCE PAID OFF

KEN McNEAL
Dayton, Ohio

The fine nodular flint knife picture on page 79 came to rest in my collection after 10 years of persistant and patient efforts on my part to obtain this beautiful relic.

Some ten years ago, I was scouting around for some new fields to surface hunt and my travels took me to the highly regarded Twin Creek valley area in Preble county, Ohio. For well over 100 years, collectors have found some of the finest relics in this area. A certain farm looked like a likely area because of its nearness to the creek and I requested permission to hunt the plowed fields. The farmer kindly advised me that some flint had been found on the farm. As I returned from hunting that day, he showed me his collection of many fine pieces. Some time later I obtained his collection with the exception of the fine flint knife. Because of his fond memories regarding the find, he had not told me about this particular item. On a return visit, he proudly displayed this relic and he showed me where it was found. As I hunted this field, I could imagine seeing it sticking out of the soil as he had when as a boy of 14 plowing corn, it was uncovered. Many times, I inquired about this relic and in 1968, I learned of his passing. I asked his son about it and he like his father refused to part with it. Several months later, I learned of the passing of the son and at this time, I thought I might as well forget about this fine knife forever. This spring again renewed my interest in hunting the fields and I returned to the area. Quite by coincidence, I met the daughter-in-law of the original finder and inquired as to the disposition of the flint knife found in 1888. She remembered my interest, and she said that I may as well have it as she had no interest in it herself. The fine knife measures some 5¾ inches in length and is unusual for a nodular flint knife. Most nodular flint artifacts are much smaller in the Ohio area. The color is creamish yellow and black with tinges of greenish yellow. The edges have fine secondary chipping all around and are very sharp, possibly indicating the knife had very little use. The basal end of the knife shows the rind of the nodular stone. Although knives are not in demand as much as many notched projectile points, I value this fine relic with its documentation and beauty quite highly.

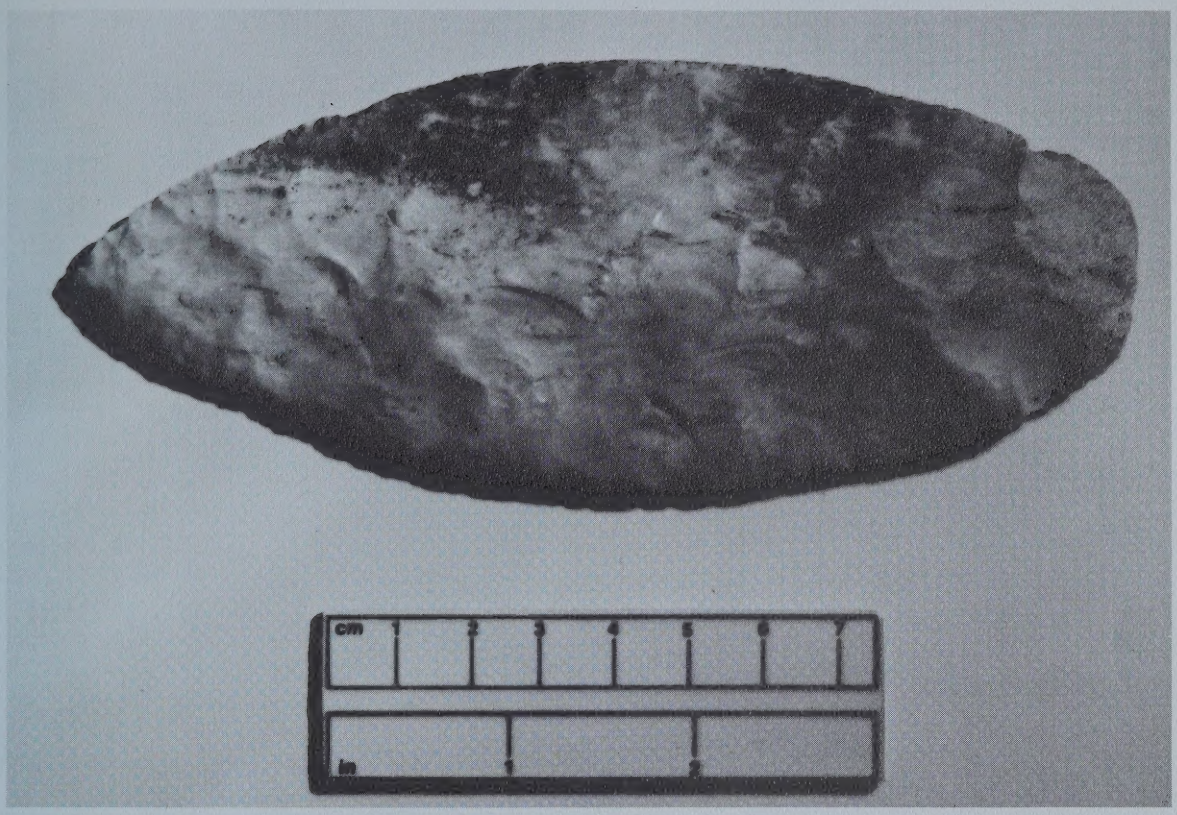

Figure 60

Obverse side of nodular flint knife found by Jess Johnson while plowing corn, 3 miles south of West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio in 1888.

Figure 61

Reverse side of nodular flint knife, 5-3/4 inches length, 2-3/8 inches width, creamish yellow, black with tinges of pale green.

From the collection of KEN McNEAL, Dayton, Ohio

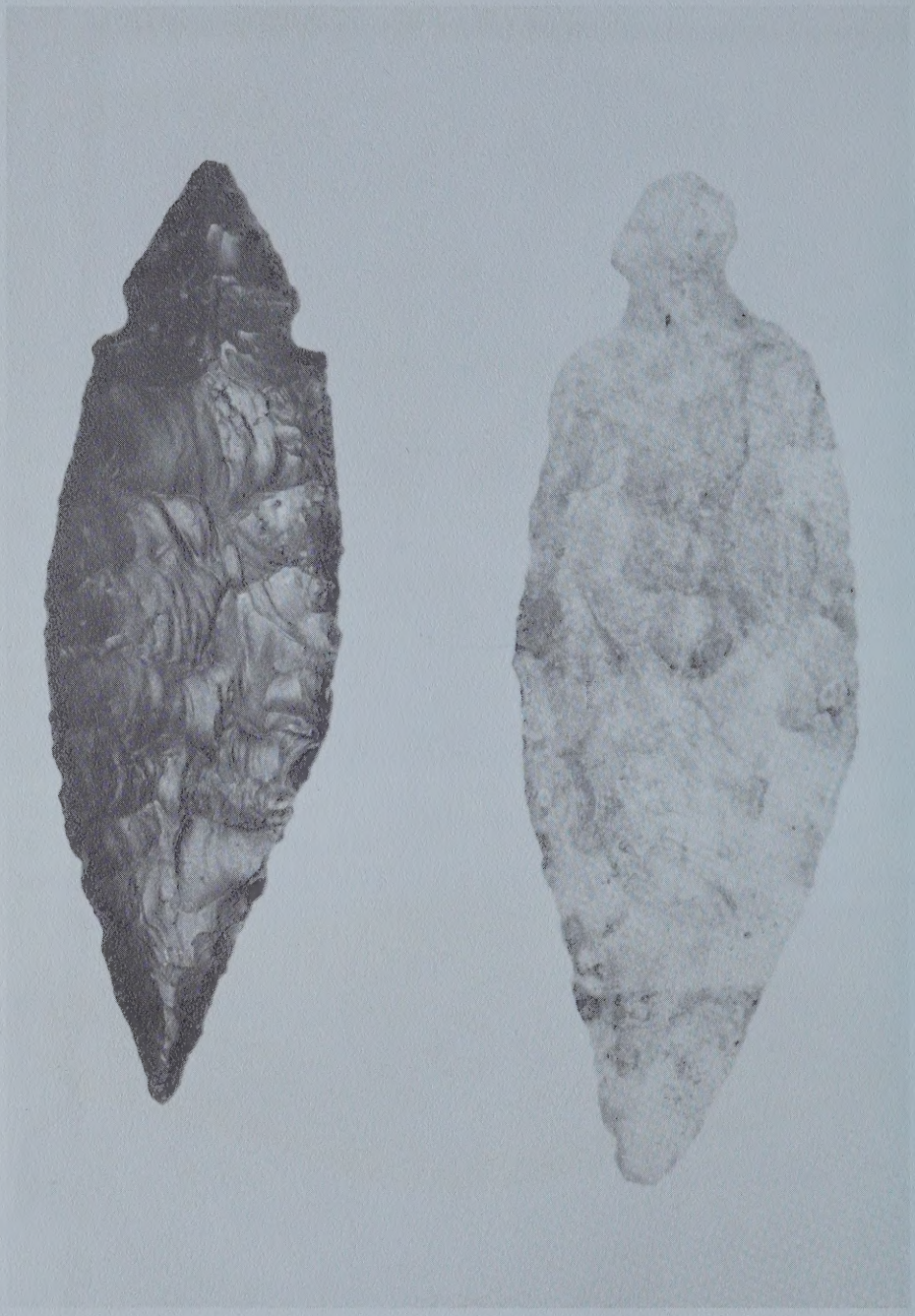

Figure 62

BLACK KENTUCKY TYPE TURKEYTAILS

Left: Personal find by 7 year old Danny Mace in a fresh plowed field July 29th, 1968, in Sandcreek township,Bartholomew County,Indiana.

Right: Found in 1942, Jackson Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana. Actual size.

From the collection of JOHN and DANNY MACE, Columbus, Indiana

OUT OF TYPE ARTIFACTS
ARTICLE NO. 1

F. C. BARTOL
Warsaw, Indiana

This is the first of a series of articles which will appear in this Journal dealing with "Out of Type" or "Freak" Artifacts, which do not conform to any regular pattern and which are quite likely to be classified as reproductions unless a careful study is made of them.

I have often heard the statement made that a certain artifact must be a reproduction because it is so far out of type. In fact I may have been guilty of making the same remark. In judging the authenticity of any artifact, this is a point that must be considered but that alone is not sufficient in making judgments.

The artifact illustrated above is made of nicely banded dark green slate. It is 4 1/4 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in width at the center. The ends are 1/2 inch in length and only 1/8 inch in thickness. It is 1/2 inch in thickness at the center. It was found about 1910 by H. Hinshaw, a farmer who loved to spend his leisure time looking for Indian relics on his farm and others nearby and who lived near Winchester, Indiana in Randolph County.

I was very much surprised to be able to obtain this and several other nice artifacts from him in 1946.

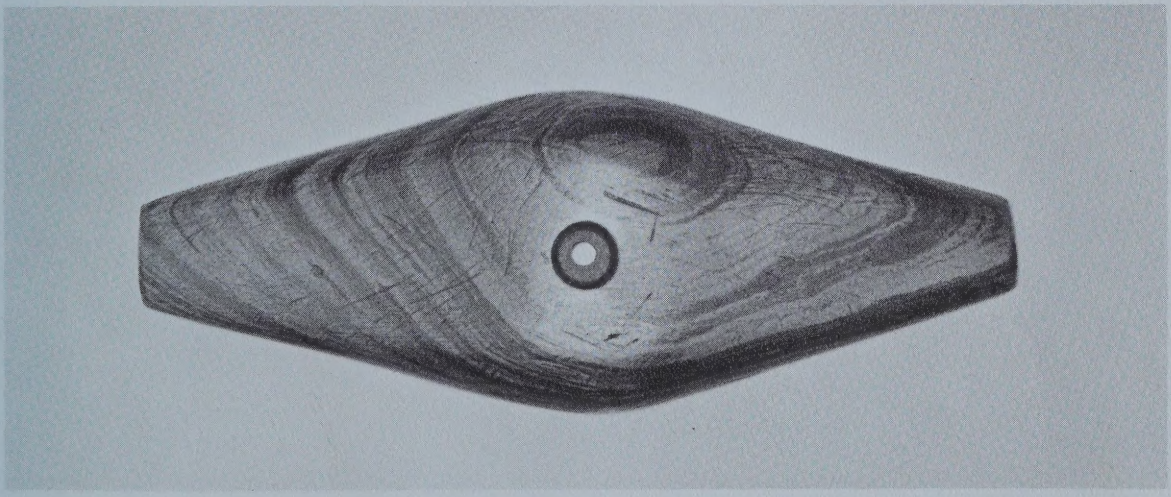

Figure 63

At first glance you might say that this is just an expanded gorget. I cannot agree with that classification for the following reasons:

Expanded gorgets are all of the Adena Culture and this specimen is definitely not an Adena. The drilling of all Adena gorgets was made from one side with only the removal of the burr done on the reverse side. This drilling was done from both sides and met at about the center. The bottom half of the drilling resembles the Adena type of drilling while that from the top side looks more like Hopewell.

The ends are much thinner than usually found in the expanded gorgets.

The specimen is as smooth and as well finished on the bottom as on the top side.

How shall we classify it? As a six sided gorget? If so, that is an "Out of Type" classification. However, I know that it is authentic and a beautiful piece of slate.

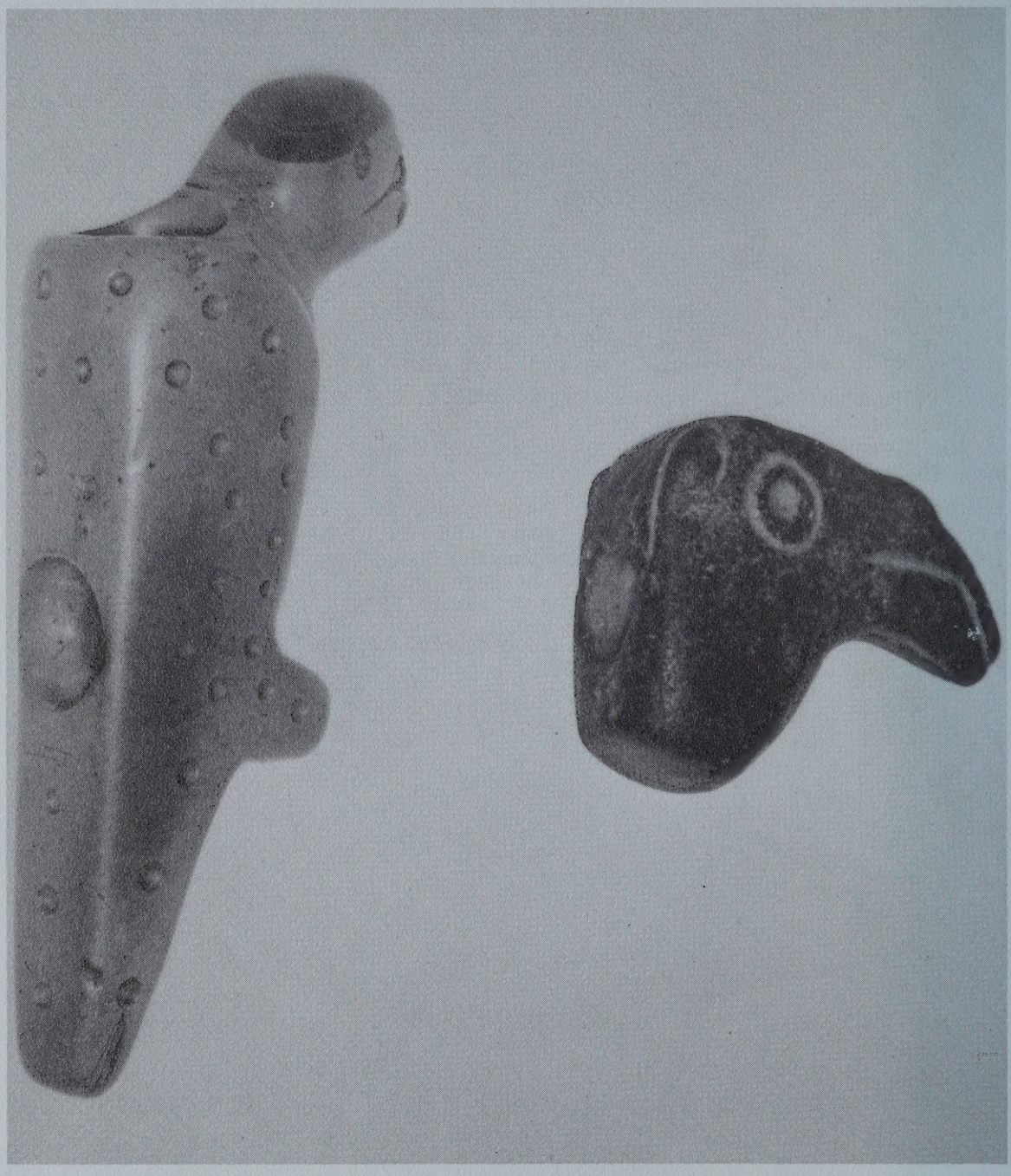

Figure 64

TWO FINE EFFIGY PIPES

Left: Erie Culture, Ohio pipestone depicting the Carolina Paraquet, now extinct. The bowl is at the back of head, stem hole from side, drilled punctate and feet in front are Erie characteristics. Found in Ohio, County unknown.

Right: Ft. Ancient type, compact sandstone, bowl drilled at rear and top of head, stem hole from side, incised eye design, effigy not determined.

From the collection of MAX SHIPLEY, Columbus, Ohio

AN "EASTERN SCOTTSBLUFF": MY FAVORITE PERSONAL FIND

GLENVAL E. FINCHAM
Detroit, Michigan

One Sunday afternoon of August 1967 I happened to telephone a collector friend of mine, a Mr. Jack Laut of Garden City, Michigan. He informed me that he had an idea that road construction might have exposed part of a site that yielded Hopewell burials in the thirties, and he asked me if I would like to go with him to investigate. I accepted and on our way to the Hopewell site Jack happened to mention that he was in the market for an antique clock and it just so happened that I knew of an Antique shop that had just purchased an antique clock collection. As it was only five miles out of the way we decided to visit the antique shop. This proved to be an unsuccessful venture, but on the way back from the antique shop I decided to show a site to my friend. When he saw the site he wanted to look on it. Well the ground being wet from an earlier rain, and I having my good shoes on, I declined and announced that I would sit this one out in the car. But I couldn't resist and so I walked out onto the site and immediately found this exceptionally nice paleo point. (Fig. 65)

This point is a type of projectile point that is found in southern Michigan and northern Ohio. It seems to be an "Eastern Scottsbluff" type.

My particular point is exactly three inches long. It is made of a bluish-white Flint Ridge flint with brown and white streaks and splotches. It is semi-translucent. It is beautifully parallel flaked with fine retouch flaking along the edges. The basal treatment is characteristic of a classical "Eastern Scottsbluff". The sides of the base are slightly beveled and the bottom of the base is semi-unmodified. A certain percentage of the "Eastern Scottsbluffs" found in Monroe Co., Michigan possess this type of base. The bases are flat across as if they were broken along the bottom of the base; however, upon close examination it is apparent that definite attempts at basal thinning were made.

There are various theories accounting for this type of base. My personal opinion is that since I find bases that are completely thinned in association with bases that are semi-unmodified it is likely they were made by the same people. I believe that the "Eastern Scottsbluff" with the semi-unmodified bases were originally points with bases and when the point was broken in use, usually in the area of the shoulders of the point, the distal end of the point, when retrieved, was salvaged and made serviceable again by chipping a new base onto the point. The chipping along the sides produced new shoulders and some attempt was made to thin the base from the bottom.

Figure 65

3 inch Scottsbluff type, personal find August, 1967, along Stoney Creek, Monroe, County Michigan; Material is Flint Ridge with small quartz inclusions.

From the collection of GLENVAL FINCHAM, Detroit, Michigan

THE CLOVIS FLUTED PROJECTILE POINTS

ROBERT EDLER
Bedford, Indiana

The Clovis point is one of the early Paleo-Indian hunting points. The type has been named from points found associated with extinct animal remains near Clovis, New Mexico.

Classic Clovis Fluted projectile points are described as follows: "Fluted lanceolate points with parallel or slightly convex sides and concave bases. They range in length from one and one-half to five inches, but are usually some three inches or more in length and fairly heavy. The flutes sometimes extend almost the full length of the point but usually they extend no more than half way from the base to the tip. Normally, one face will have a longer flute than the other. The fluting was generally produced by the removal of multiple flakes. In most instances the edges of the basal portion show evidence of smoothing by grinding." (Wormington 1957:263)

The Clovis Fluted point has been found from California to the Atlantic coast and from Alaska to Mexico. One was found in a museum collection under circumstances that suggest it could have come from Costa Rica. (Wormington 1957:42) In the High Plains and Arizona they have been found associated with mammoth bones, but they have not been found associated with an extinct fauna in other parts of the United States. Nearly all are random surface finds.

The Paleo-Indian decidedly chose the main waterways. The scatter of fluted points follows the principal river systems. Large, fertile valleys and their environs supported the heaviest populations of food animals and the hunters who followed them.

Most find-spots for fluted points are on well-elevated terrain, however, many have been found on and about the margins of low swampy ground formerly occupied by lakes. Ritchie (1965, p. 8) suggests that the occasional finding of a fluted point in a remote mountain valley or terrace may connote only the place of death of a large game mammal, struck many miles away and lost to the hunter.

Geological deposits which have contained the artifacts and mammoth remains indicate an age of 10,000 to 15,000 years. (Rolingson 1964:22) Three western sites which have been radio-carbon dated are as follows: Naco, Arizona, at 9,250 ± 300 B. P.; Lehner, Arizona, at 11,340 B. P.; and Burnet Cave, New Mexico, at 7,432 ± 300 B. P. At present it is impossible to date Clovis points accurately. At the Lewisville site in Denton County, Texas, a Clovis point was found in a hearth. Charred wood associated with the point produced a date in excess of 37,000 years ago. It seems probable that there was some error. When dates are too recent, there is always the possibility of contamination with younger organic matter.

A series of measurements are available from surveys made by Mason in the Deleware Valley and in Michigan; by Dorwin in Indiana; by Prufer and Baby in Ohio; and by Rolingson in Kentucky. On the basis of their figures, it seems that points found in Indiana and Ohio are nearly the same, but shorter than in Kentucky, and considerably longer than in Michigan or the Deleware Valley.

Delaware Valley	54.7mm	2.15 inches
Michigan	52.4mm	2.06 inches
Ohio	68.1mm	2.68 inches
Indiana	67.8mm	2.67 inches
Kentucky	76.9mm	3.03 inches

Dorwin (1966, p. 177) theorizes that areas such as Michigan, New England and the East Coast were largely peripheral to the main stream of life during the height of Paleo-Indian activity. That is, these areas were not deglaciated until relatively late and not occupied until the day of the big

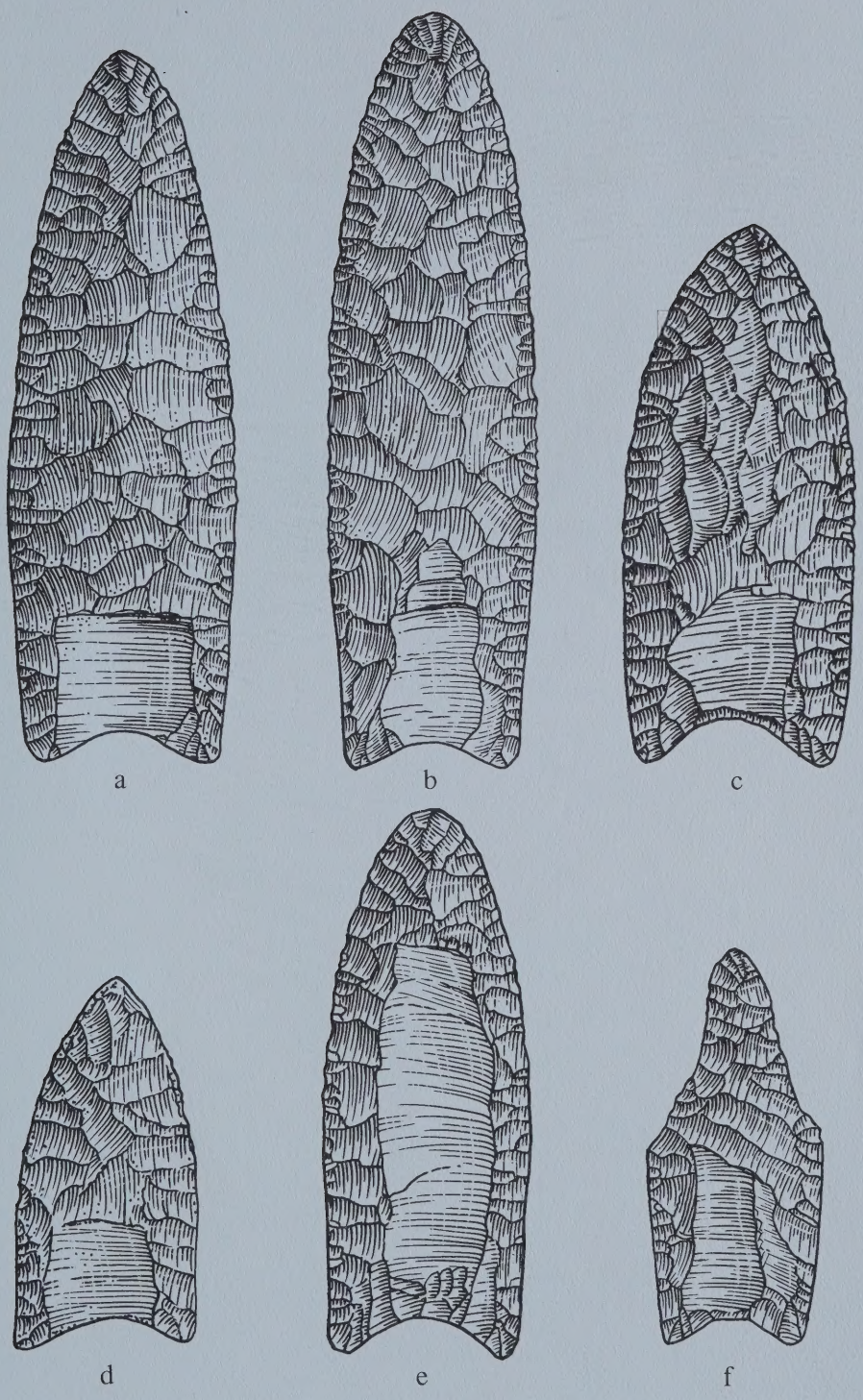

Figure 66

EXAMPLES OF THE CLOVIS POINT – EDLER COLLECTION

A. Harrison County, Indiana B. Lawrence County, Indiana C. Orange County, Indiana D. Lawrence County, Indiana E. Lawrence County, Indiana F. Lawrence County, Indiana.

game hunters was over and smaller quarry were the dietary staples. Smaller quarry needs smaller projectile points and thus as one moves north and east into these lands, greater numbers of small points are found.

Occasionally Clovis Fluted points are found which show rework, whether by the original makers or not, is impossible to tell. Points reworked to graver points, burin tips, reamers and spoke-shaves typify the Paleo-Indian tradition. Resharpened points have at various times been classified as pentagonal or shouldered Clovis points. Points to which shallow side notches have been added may be transitional points, but most likely they are points which have been found and used by later Indians who added the notches. Many Indians found and used artifacts of earlier people. Perino mentioned a medicine type necklace in the Gilcrease collection that has a river-worn Clovis on it. So it goes, many of the Indians were collectors.

The Paleo-Indian used all of the well-known varieties of flint in making fluted points. In addition to these varieties he commonly used whatever local flints or cherts were at hand. Many materials are impossible to identify because of heavy patination. At the Lehner site in Arizona, three small fluted points were found which were made of quartz crystal. The high incidence of materials which are exotic to the find-spots of fluted points, attests to the wanderings and explorations of these early hunters. The idea is often expressed that by studying materials, a pattern might be developed that would trace the travels of the Paleo-Indian.

There is a wide range in quality of workmanship. The finest specimens show excellent craftmanship, symmetry in shape, and delicate chipping. They grade into a variety of forms of general fluted point outlines, often without definite fluting, but usually with basal and lateral grinding.

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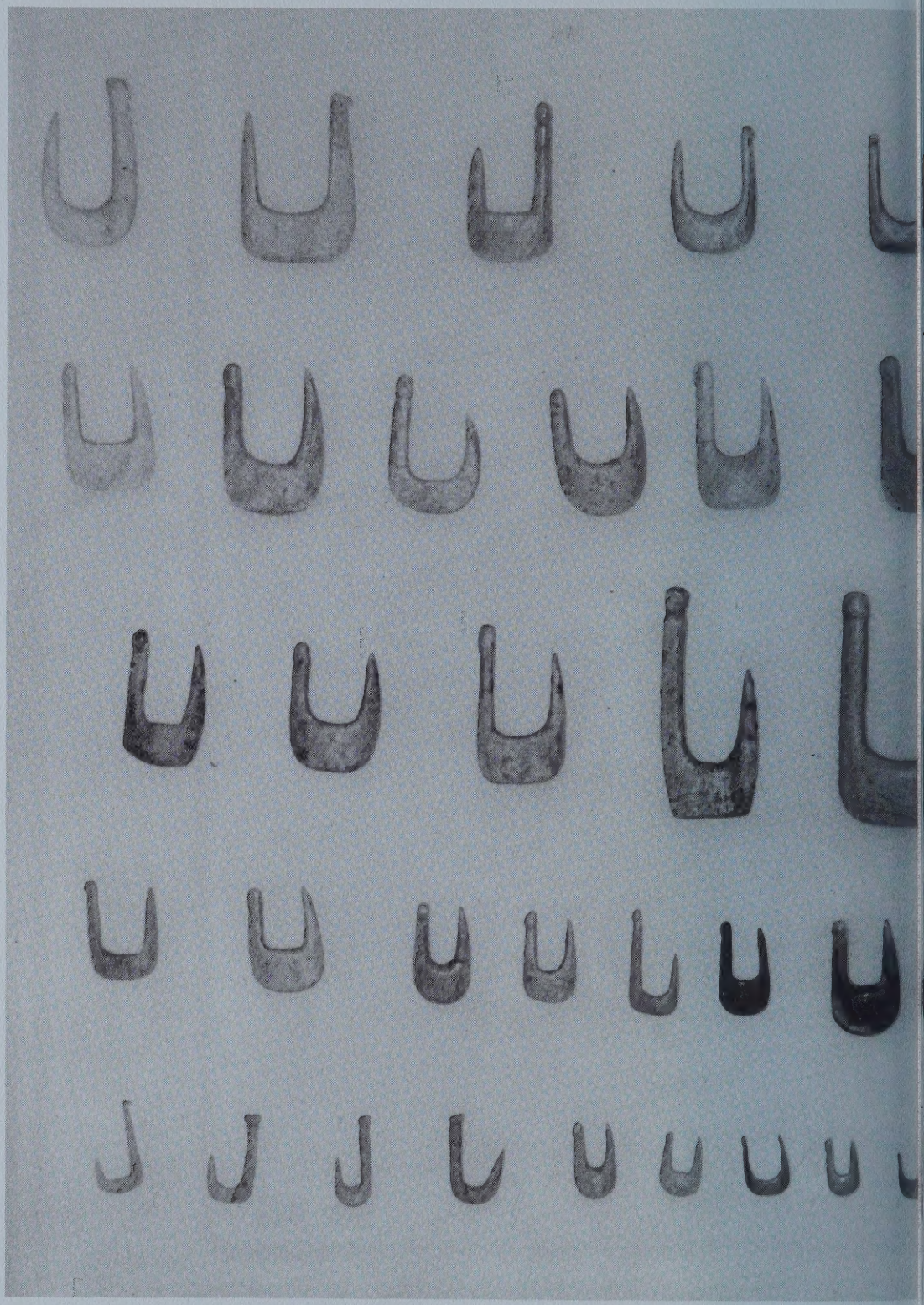
Figure 67

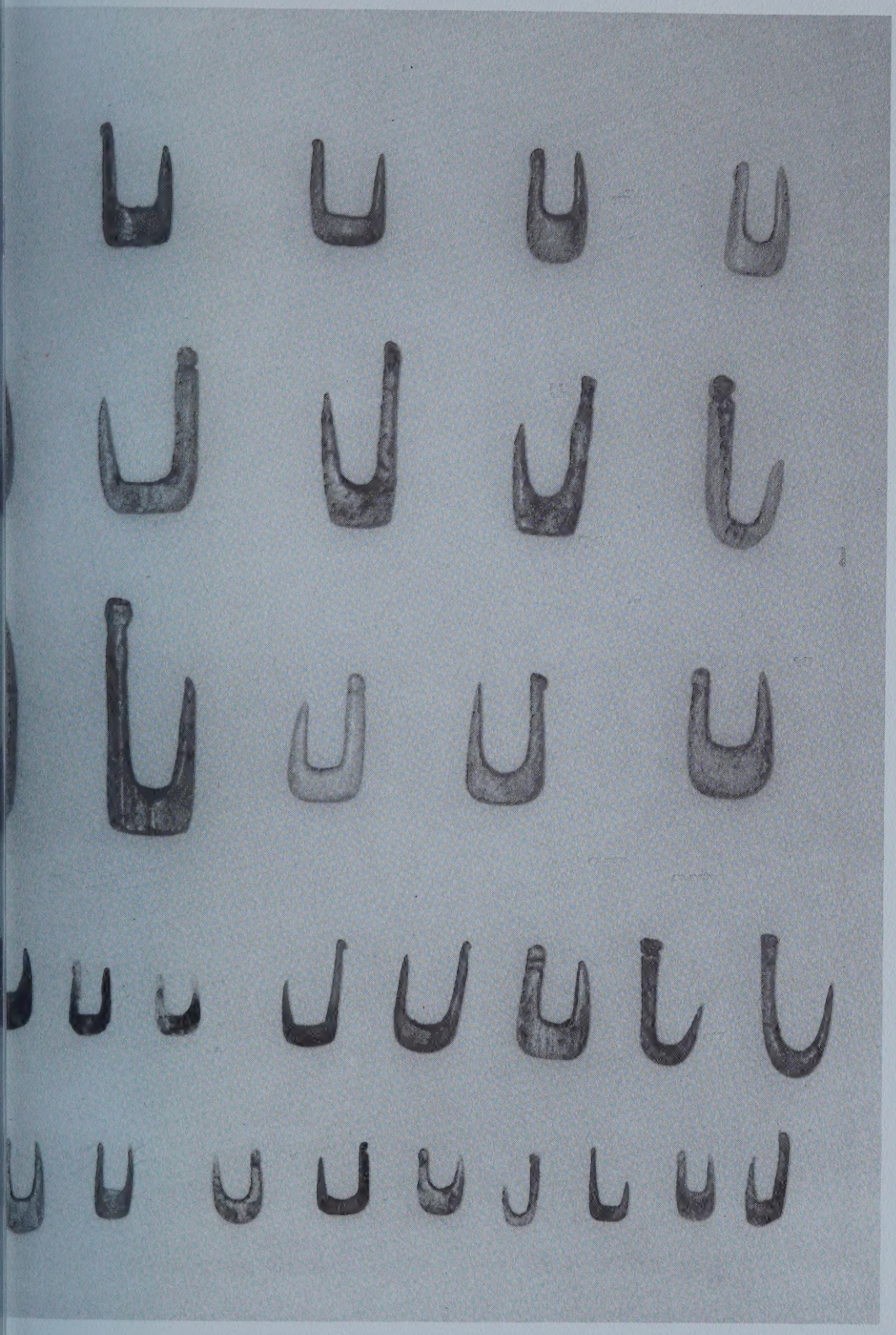
Clovis Point, fashioned from gray Indiana flint, measuring 4-1/4 inches in length, found in Indiana, County unknown. Formerly in the collection of Walter Nelson, Muncie, Indiana.

From the collection of MAURICE MEEK, Edinburg, Indiana



Fi

Fine collection of bone fishooks, majority from archaic shell mound on the Ohio river ban



arksville, Indiana. Rest from various Archaic shell mounds in Harrison County, Indiana.

From the Collection of WILBUR H. SONNER & SONS, New Albany, Indiana

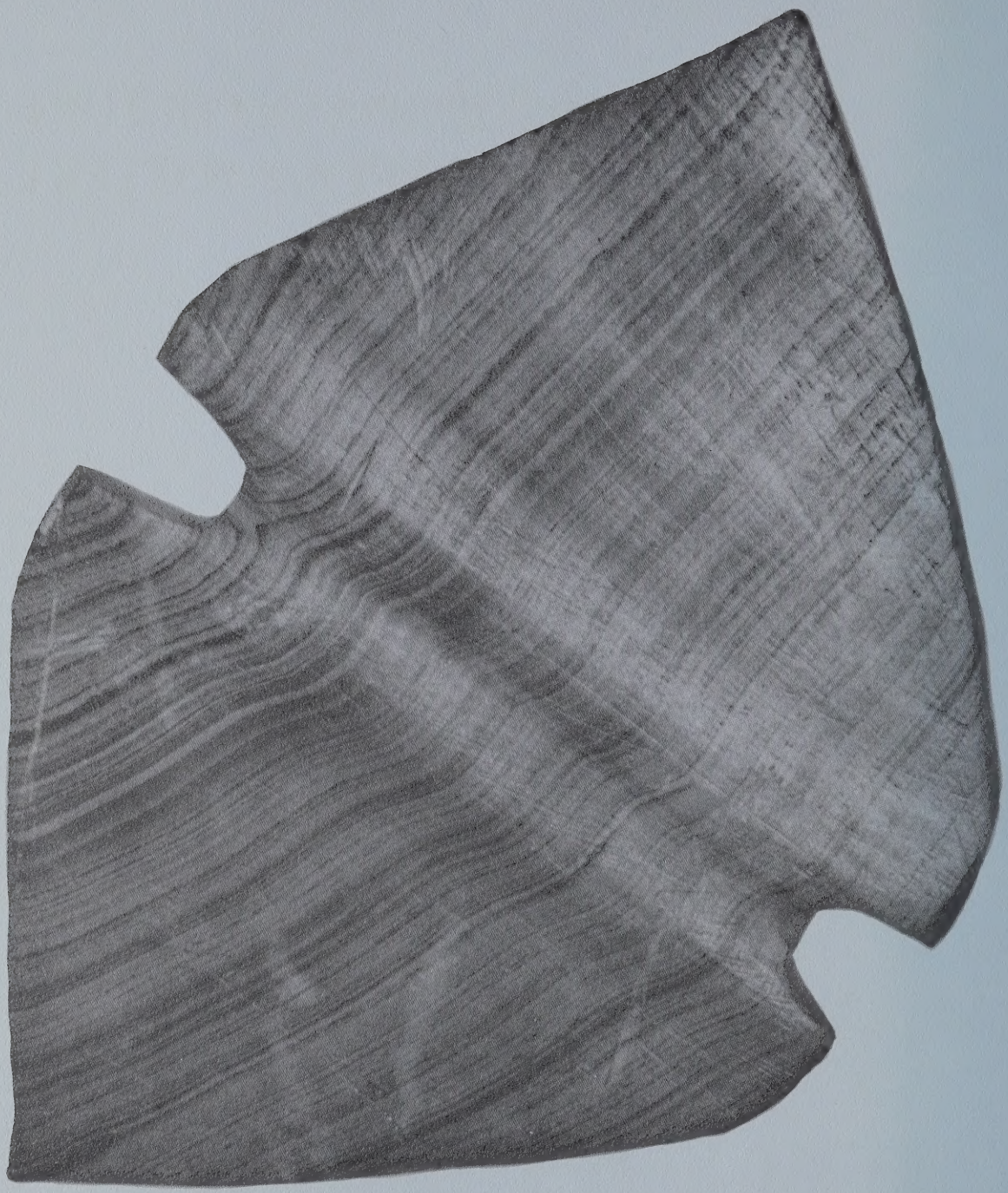


Figure 69

Unperforated Michigan type notched butterfly of beautiful gray and black banded slate, formerly in the Boudeman collection, found in Kent County, Michigan. 5-1/2 inches length.

From the collection of DR. M. E. HAWES, Columbus, Indiana

MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE EFFIGY POTTERY

COL. JACK C. ROBERTS
Memphis, Tennessee

After living my first twenty years in Indiana, my native state, and being an ardent collector of Indian relics half that time, I naturally became familiar with the archaeological resources of that area. I grew to love and admire my surroundings there and many happy hours came and went in the almost continuous search associated with this fine hobby.

After moving to the Mid-South area, I quickly discovered that I had entered another vastly different archaeological world. There was no blue Harrison County flint and the arrows and spears for the most part were small and very different in type. There were no grooved axes in this local area. Celts, while similar in design, were fashioned mostly from jasper-like flint. Bannerstones and other ceremonial objects were practically non-existant.

Not only was it readily apparent that the artifacts of the Mid-South area represented two familiar and widespread cultures, i.e., Archaic and Woodland, but there was abundant evidence of a later culture, the Mississippian period. To this later cultural era may be attributed the vast amount of pottery to be found in this area. Very frequently the Mississippian peoples occupied the same sites as those of the older cultures of some centuries earlier and thus we find two different types of artifacts on the same site.

The later peoples in this area were numerous, and they occupied many sizeable towns along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Towns or village sites frequently covered several acres. There are scores of such sites, of varying sizes, within a fifty mile radius of Memphis, my present home.

The later peoples are known as the master pottery makers of the eastern area of the United States. They fashioned pieces of pottery by the tens of thousands. The jar or cooking pot, the bowl or dish, and the water bottle were in continuous use in every household. The breakage among these was high and the persons charged with replenishing the supply must have had an unending task.

They were very adept in the art of fashioning pottery and their dexterity and skill developed to the point where it must be recognized as pure art. They reproduced in exacting detail fine and symmetrical specimens portraying forms of many of the birds, fish, shells, human forms, mammals, and reptiles of their time. They made pottery from the very small to the huge. The workmanship and artistry on many of the vessels is magnificient. They entered the "way out" realm of conventionalized forms, and also created in ceramic strange and unheard of monsters. The serpent seemed to have been foremost in their creations of conventionalized forms.

They developed a highly skilled technique of painting pottery with pigments after it had been fashioned and just before the firing of the vessel. Types vary from solid red, red with white stripes, and polychrome. Polychrome colors include red, white and black. Buff may have also been applied on occasion. Another article will appear in one

of the future issues of "The Redskin" in more detail about painted ware of the Mississippian culture.

Pictured on the following page are some examples of the effigy pottery of this later culture.

1. Is a water bottle of the human effigy type. It is finely executed and bears the "hunch back" features. This water bottle is from the Banks and Danner Place in Crittenden County, Arkansas
2. Is a double effigy bowl. The front or main effigy is of a serpent and riding on the tail is a small bird. This type of double effigy is very limited to the St. Francis River, Arkansas area. The vessel is from the Vernon Paul Site, near Parkin, Arkansas.
3. This vessel is in the effigy of a sea shell known as the "whelk", sometimes incorrectly referred to as the "conch". Both ends of the shell may be noted with the spiral to the left. This vessel is from the Beck Site, near Hughes, Arkansas.
4. Represents some sort of conventionalized form of a bird. This example is one of less than a dozen I have seen. It is from the Turkey Island Site near Twist, Arkansas.
5. Portrays the effigy of a "sleeping" goose. This vessel has an unusual fine Bell Plain type finish and it is from the Banks and Danner Place in Crittenden County, Arkansas.
6. Is the "Ogee" form water bottle. This vessel, too, has a fine Bell Plain glossy finish. The rim has a beveled treatment, and this design may represent two stylized entwined snakes. This water bottle is from the Beck Site near Hughes, Arkansas.
7. Portrays a very fine representation of a duck. This vessel came from the Togo Site, along the St. Francis River, above Parkin, Arkansas.
8. Is of the water bottle type effigy, representing a fish, with the head to the left or "down stream". The head and mouth features depicted on this effigy leads one to believe it is of the buffalo-carp species. This fish effigy is from the Banks and Danner Place in Crittenden County, Arkansas.
9. Is an example of the so-called "plumed serpent" type. The head rises well above a large bowl and bears long, erect ears, bulbous nose and deeply incised teeth. The tail is massive and overhangs heavily from the rim of the bowl. This is the "classic" type of tail for this type of effigy. This vessel is from the Rhodes Place, Crittenden County, Arkansas
10. Is a fine representation of the frog. This effigy like most frog effigies has a hollow head with some small pellets inside which rattle when the vessel is shaken. This vessel is from the Burch Site near Hughes, Arkansas.
11. Portrays the wolf or dog gnawing on a bone which it is holding in its front paws. This is a very rare type effigy bowl. This is the only one of its type the writer has seen. It is from the Crosskno Site, Mississippi County, Arkansas.
12. Is a fine example of the so-called "tea-pot" style water bottle. It has a very fine Bell Plain finish and is from the Nickle Site No. 2, near Hughes, Arkansas.

EFFIGY POTTERY – ROBERTS COLLECTION

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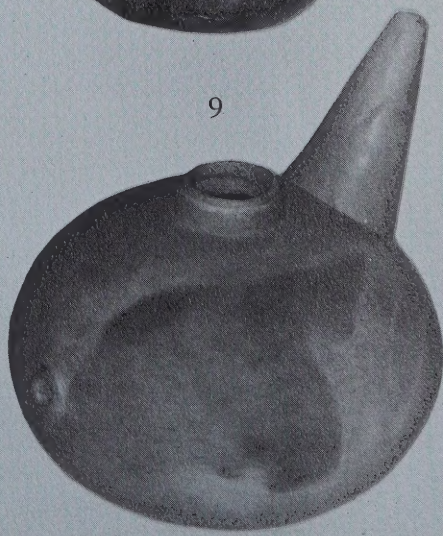

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Figure 71

THREE FINE BIRDSTONES OF BANDED SLATE

Top: Blue and black banded slate, found Ontario, Canada. Formerly in the Kirk Whaley, Dr. Hawes collection.

Center: Green and black banded slate, front perforation just started, back perforation broken off and anciently worked down. Formerly in the Wehrle, Copeland collections.

Bottom: Redish brown slightly banded slate birdstone, found in Clarke County, Ohio. Rear perforation broken out. Formerly in Vietzen, Dr. Young, Copeland and Hooks collection.

From the collection of GLENVAL FINCHAM, Detroit, Michigan

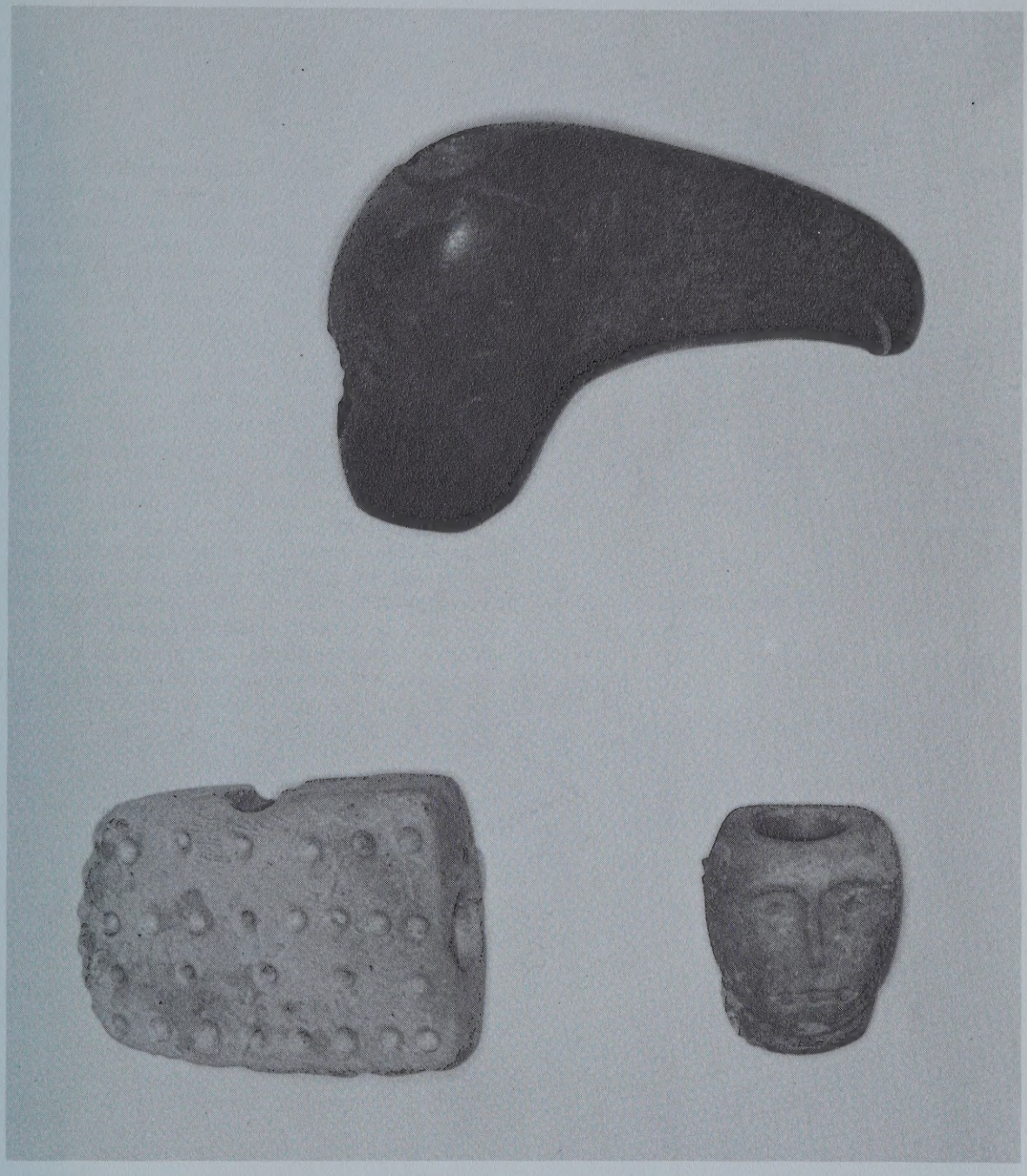


Figure 72

EFFIGY PIPES

Top: Made of gray to tan Ohio pipestone, measures 3-3/4 inches by 2-5/8 inches. Burial find, Hardin village site, Greenup County, Kentucky.

Left: Pipe made of light colored shale, from burial on same site as above. Measures 2-5/8 inches by 1-3/4 inches.

Right: Effigy pipe of light colored shale. Surface find on above site. Measures 1-1/2 inches high.

From the collection of WAYNE McNAMER, Lucasville, Ohio

"A RARE OHIO SURFACE FIND"

CHARLES H. STOUT
CHARLES B. STOUT
Fairborn, Ohio

We have seriously surfaced hunted the areas of Greene, Preble, Montgomery and Miami County, Ohio for the past 10 years and have many fine artifacts to show for our efforts. Also we have excavated several Adena mounds and village sites in this area, but on May 10th, 1969 at exactly 1:10 P. M. my son, Charles B. Stout, found the most unusual and rarest artifact of the past 10 years of hunting. Two years ago, we began to hunt a high shelf adjacent to the Miami River in southern Miami County, Ohio. The site has been under heavy cultivation for many years and other relic hunters have gathered unknown relics from the area. The site has rendered many fragments and chips, all of a crude white chert material covering the ground. Personally found at the site is a well made ¾ groove axe, ¾ groove hammerstone, an unfinished slate butterfly bannerstone, many partially polished slate tablets, possibly an unfinished large slate pick of banded slate and several fragments of drilled gorgets and slate pendants. No animal bone has been found in two seasons of hunting. Archaic heavy duty crude projectile points shown in Fig. 74 are found in abundance at this site and are of the same material as the chips that cover the ground. A number of late Woodland side notch points and a few Ft. Ancient type triangles have also been found on this site, but of entirely different material than any of the flint chips.

The rare find of this multi-component site is of course the rectangular barreled type perforated complete bannerstone. We found this unusual piece in the central area of the site and have identified it as Type No. 17 (according to Knoblock's designation in "Bannerstones of the North American Indian"). The material resembles Basalt and had rust spots of patina. The Banner measures 3 1/16 inches in length, 2 1/4 inches wide, is completely perforated with the hole tapering from 7/16 inches to 3/8 inches and probably cane drilling was used. This type illustrated in Fig. 73 seldom occurs in Ohio. The banner is typical of the upper Mississippi valley types found in Missouri, Southern Indiana and Illinois. Indeed, this banner is a rare find for us as will as a rare Ohio find.

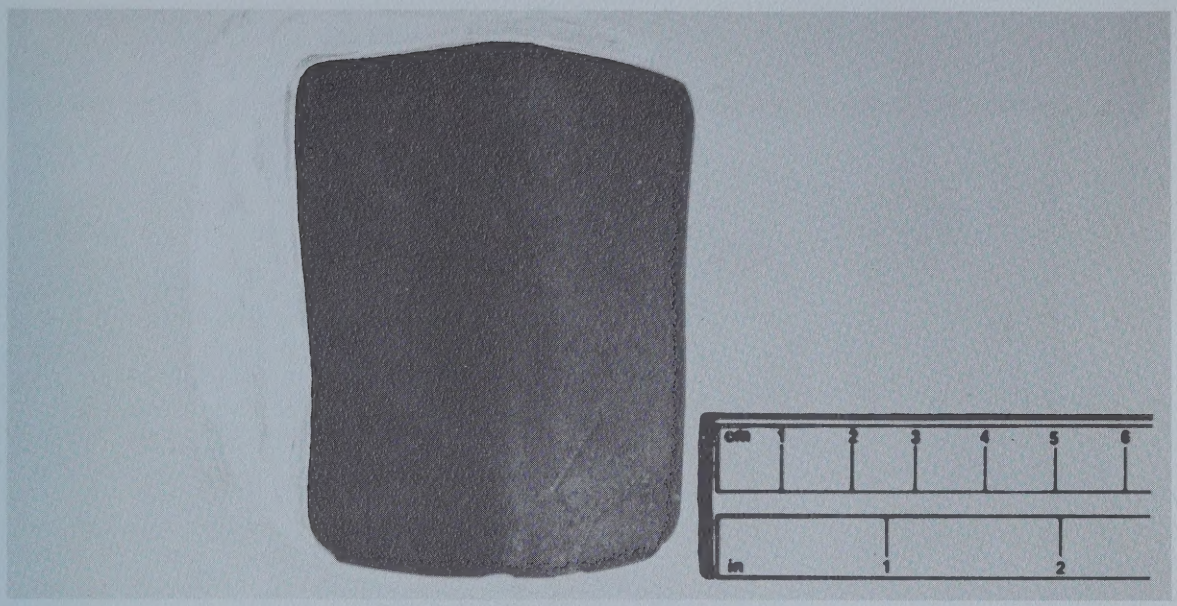


Figure 73

Rectangular barreled type perforated bannerstone, material basalt, surface find May 10th, 1969, by Charles B. Stout.

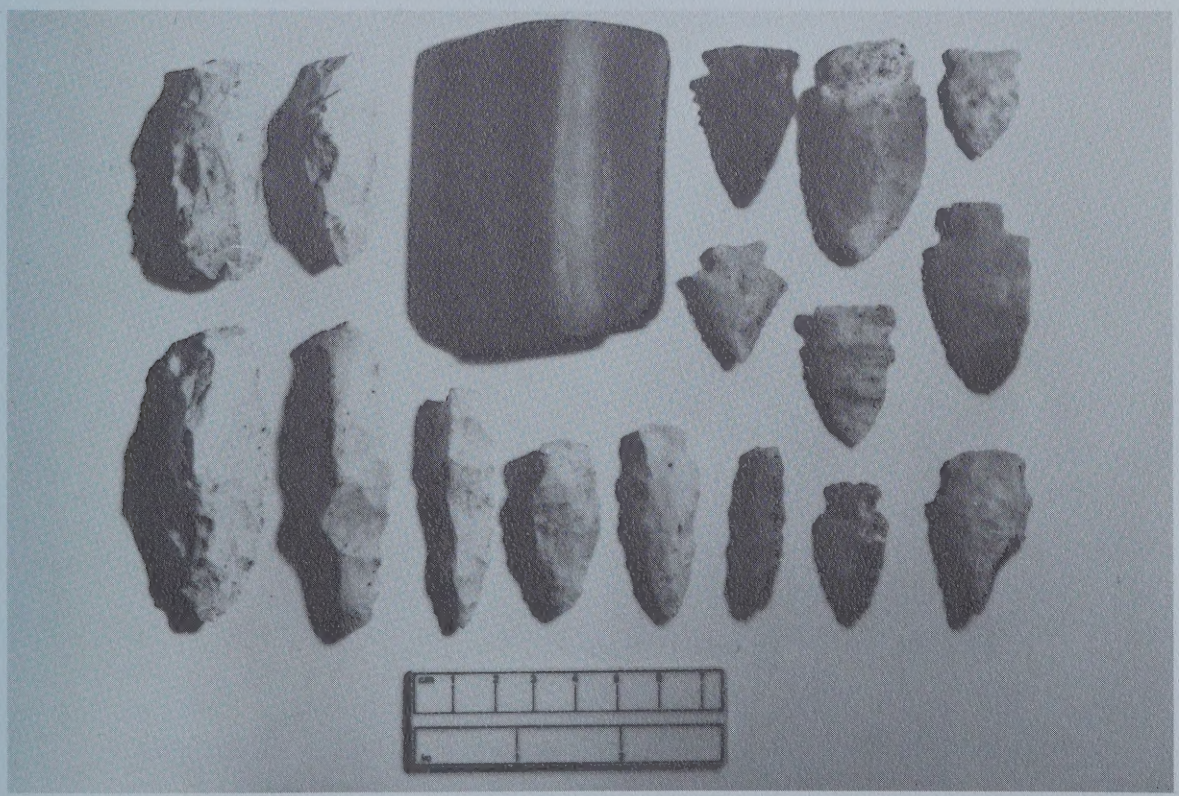


Figure 74

Archaic type crude knives, basalt bannerstone, woodland and transitional points; surface finds recovered from same campsite as bannerstone.

From the collection of CHARLES H. and CHARLES B. STOUT, Fairborn, Ohio

Figure 75

Top: Pipe made of black steatite. Measures 2-7/8 inches. Personal find in burial on Schisler Site, Scioto County, Ohio

From the collection of WAYNE McNAMER, Lucasville, Ohio

Bottom: Pipe made of Dark green steatite. Measures 3-1/4 inches. Personal find in burial, Hardin village site, Greenup County, Kentucky.

From the collection of JAMES W. MILLER, Portsmouth, Ohio

Figure 76

Top Left:	Fluted type, Peoria County, Illinois, Gray flint.
Top Right:	Gray Mottled flint, ground base, sides, single flute, Scott County, Illinois.
Center:	Yellow, gray streaked flint, Scott County, Illinois
Bottom Left:	Long fluted type, gray flint, Henry County, Tennessee.
Bottom Right:	Tan chert, single flute each side, St. Francios County, Missouri. Formerly the C. T. Love collection.

From the collection of DUDLEY BRAVARD, Yellow Springs, Ohio

AN UNUSUAL MOUND BUILDER TRAIT

JAMES WOOD, Greene County, Ohio
JACK BERNER, Dayton, Ohio

Many years ago a farmer in Greene County, Ohio by the name of "Cash" Haines escourted me around the area and showed me a number of ancient burial mounds. Most of these were in the vicinity of the Little Miami River and the Beaver Creek Valley. Just about a mile from the famous Wright Brothers Memorial at Huffman dam and the Wright Patterson Air Force Base, a small conical mound was shown to me on the side of a gently sloping ravine terminating at an intermittant stream. This first of all, is a most unlikely place for a mound as most are found on high ridges in the upper Ohio Valley adjacent to year round creeks and rivers.

Several years passed before I visited the mound again. Late in the fall of 1967, I learned that a tenant farmer and their children were digging into the surface of the mound and had retrieved 5 burials. I acquired permission to excavate the mound the next spring. The mound measured 38 feet in diameter and 5 feet 8 inches in height at the time of our excavation. Burial (C) (Fig. 79), an adult burial in the extended position was uncovered during the first day of digging. Two double burials (E) and (A) were encountered and another single burial (B) during the course of excavation. Jack Berner of Dayton, Ohio and John Allman of Dayton, Ohio, assisted my discoveries. Two disc shell beads and several broken slate artifacts were discovered in the mound fill near the burials previously mentioned. Traces of red ochre was present in the mound fill and burial (A) showed a sprinkling of red ochre on the right hand, wrist and lower arm of the extended burial. The five flexed burials (F) were located within close proximity of one another and at a depth of 24 inches from the surface of the mound. It is quite possible that these burials were of a later culture and intrusive to this mound. The tenant farmer who dug these burials did not note any grave goods associations. Burial (D) was a triple burial in the extended position with the remains laid in a south to north position and included a male, female adult, and a child approximately 4½ to 6 years of age. The preparation for the interment of this burial was extraordinary as an entire one third of the mound covering this burial was constructed of large slabs of sandstone. These slabs which were placed similar to a rock wall weighed from 10 to 35 lbs. each. The sandstone slabs were encountered just below the sod line and continued to within 6 inches of the burials. Since so much preparation for the burial of this particular group was performed, it is speculated that these persons were of maximum importance in the community. The fine grave goods found associated with this burial are detailed in Fig. 78, page 101. Rock mounds have been noted throughout the Ohio valley, where the entire construction is composed of rock or slabs. The trait of constructing only a definite portion of a mound was considered to be most unusual.

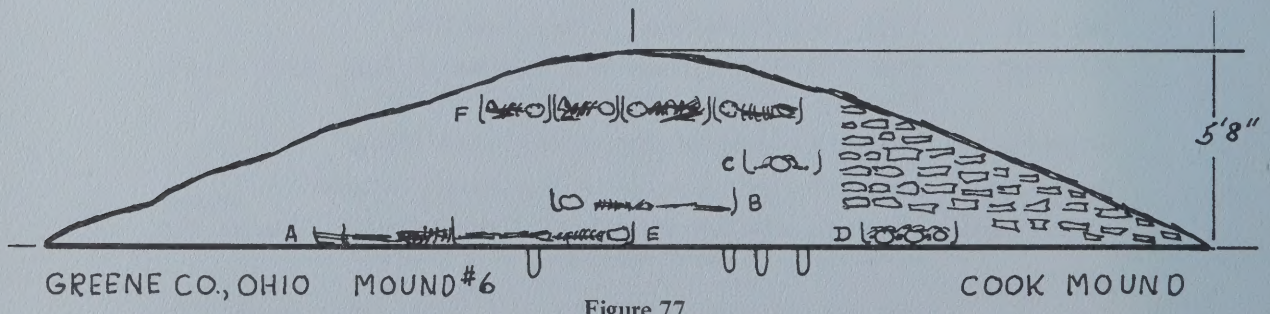


Figure 77

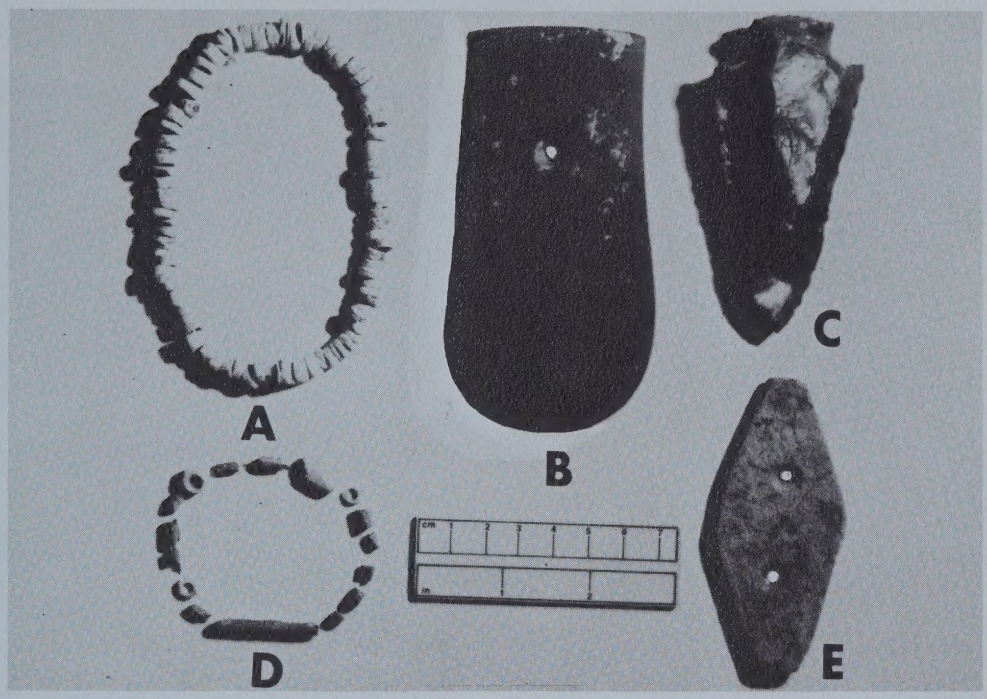


Figure 78

A. Disc shell necklace, from child burial. B. Red banded slate shield type perforated pendant, recovered from breast of female skeleton. C. Amber and black flint ridge projectile point, recovered from humerous of male burial. D. Copper and shell bead bracelet from female, right wrist. E. Limestone gorget (Adena drilling) from male pelvis, 3/31/68, Cook Mound, Greene County, Ohio.

From the collections of JAMES WOOD, Greene County, Ohio, JACK BERNER, Dayton, Ohio.

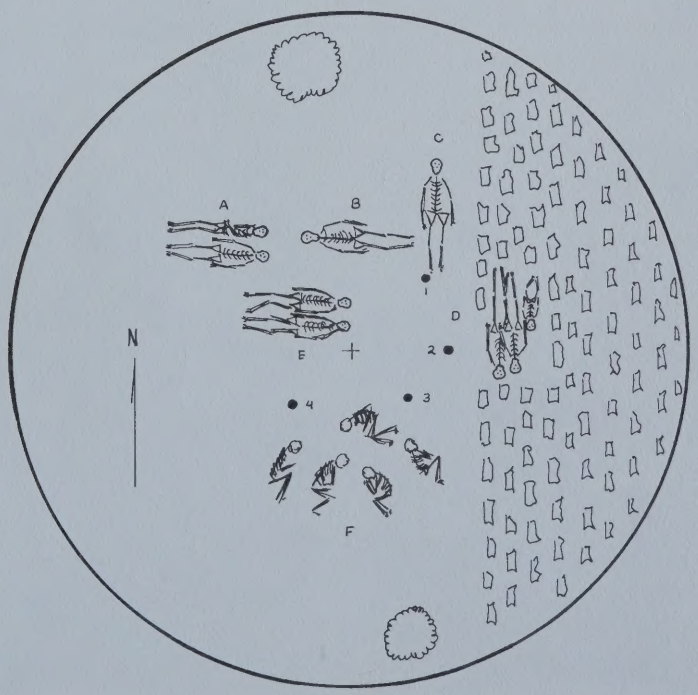


Figure 79

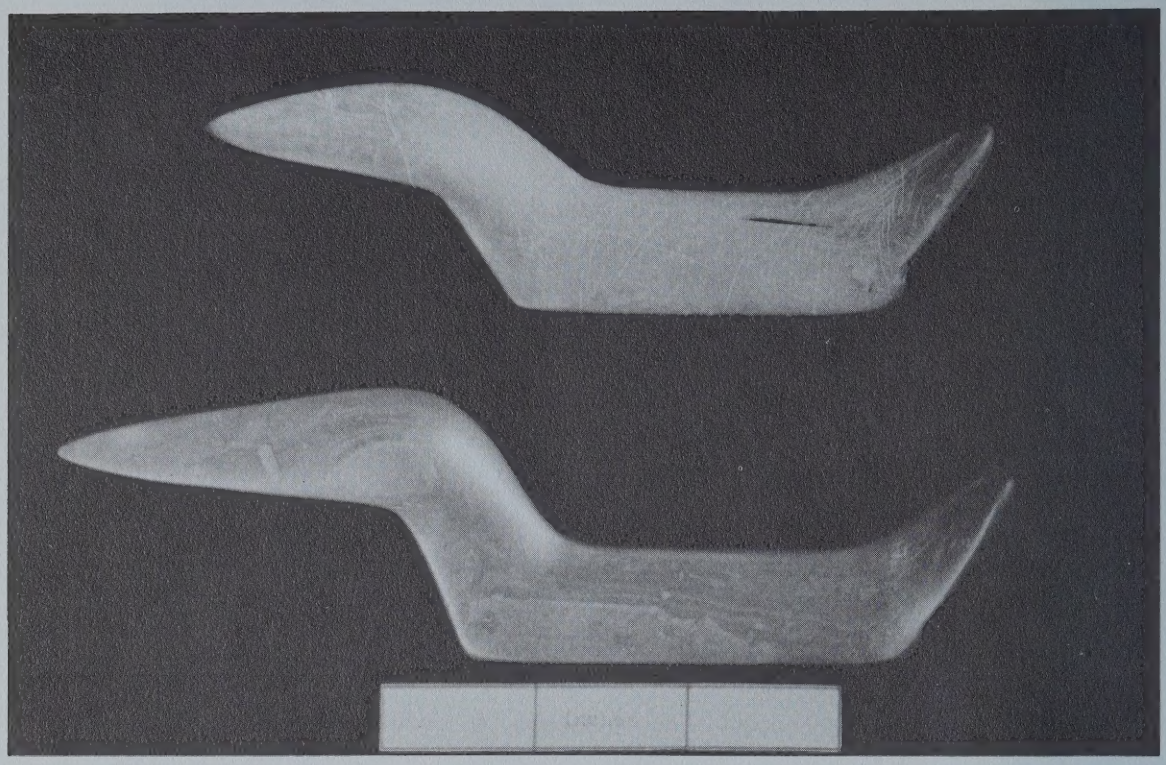


Figure 80

Pair of fake banded slate birdstones, Guffey Types, highly polished, machine type perforations. Beware of this type of "So-called relics" as they are not authentic.

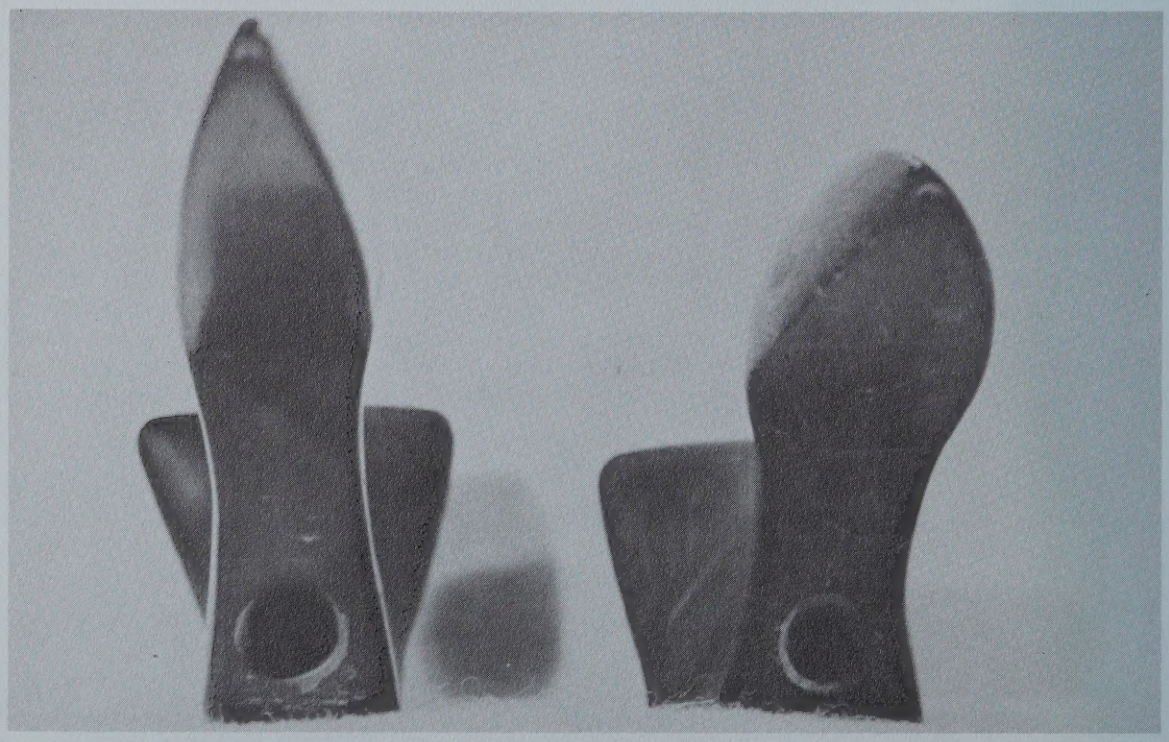
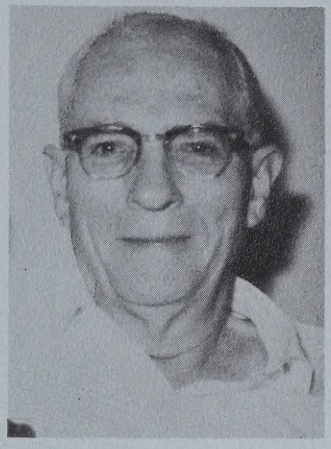


Figure 81



C. T. "Charlie" LOVE
1902 – 1969

C. T. "Charlie" Love, 66, who retired last December after more than 49 years as composing room machinist for The Press-Scimitar newspaper of Memphis, Tennessee, was fatally stricken June 11, 1969 while working in his yard. Mr. Love had a severe heart attack 11 years ago but seemed in good health since that time.

He began his career with the old News-Scimitar, one of the parent papers of the Press-Scimitar. Mr. Love was one of the finest master machinists in his trade.

He was an ardent fisherman, holding the distinction of being called "the bream champion of the South," and was known for his good sportsmanship, both as a fisherman and at his work.

Mr. Love was an Indian relic collector for over 40 years. His knowledge of all types of artifacts was extremely high and his opinion and counsel was sought many times. He was co-sponsor of the Memphis Indian Relic Show and attended meetings when ever possible. Mr. Love was a charter member of the Genuine Indian Relic Society and was a member of several other related groups.

He truly was an easy person to know and his passing will be a great loss to his many friends. We shall always remember him.